



**THE CITY OF NEW YORK
LAW DEPARTMENT**

100 CHURCH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10007

JAMES E. JOHNSON
Corporation Counsel

KAMI Z. BARKER
*Mobile: (216) 903-3610
kbarker@law.nyc.gov*

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BY ECF

Hon. Katherine Polk Failla
United States District Court
Southern District of New York

Re: Uniformed Fire Officers Association, et al. v. Bill DeBlasio, et al.
20-cv-05441 (KPF) (RWL)

Dear Judge Failla:

Defendants request a pre-motion conference concerning their anticipated motion to dismiss the complaint pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. We have contacted plaintiffs counsel, Tony Coles, for his consent, but he never responded.

Factual and Procedural Background

On June 12, 2020, New York Civil Rights Law § 50-a (“§ 50-a”) was repealed thereby eliminating long-standing confidentiality of law enforcement disciplinary records. Personnel records of law enforcement personnel, including police officers, became available to the public pursuant to the New York Freedom of Information Law (“FOIL”).

On July 14, 2020, Plaintiffs filed this action in New York County Supreme Court seeking a temporary restraining order (“TRO”) and/or preliminary injunction prohibiting defendants from releasing certain law enforcement disciplinary records,¹ alleging violations of their respective collective bargaining agreements (“CBA”) and the United States and New York State Constitutions, breach of contract, and also seeking review under CPLR Articles 75 and 78. See Dkt. Nos. 1, 5. On July 15, 2020, Defendants removed the action to the Southern District of New York. See Dkt. Nos. 1, 5. Justice Edmead of the New York County Supreme Court, enjoined defendants from releasing disciplinary records, made previously confidential by § 50-a. See the July 15, 2020 Order attached hereto as Exhibit “A.” On July 22, 2020, this Court granted a TRO

¹ Plaintiffs object to the publication of non-final, unsubstantiated, unfounded, exonerated, and not guilty allegations (“Unsubstantiated and Non-Final Allegations”). See ¶ 1 of Plaintiffs’ Verified Petition/Complaint at Dkt. No. 1, 5.

and set a briefing schedule on Plaintiffs' application for a preliminary injunction which will be heard on August 18.

The Complaint Fails to State a Fourteenth Amendment Claim

To make a Fourteenth Amendment claim, plaintiffs must allege a personal injury, which is traceable to defendants' allegedly unlawful conduct and likely to be redressed by the requested relief. Allen v. Wright, 468 U.S. 737, 751 (1984). Plaintiffs must prove that they have standing to bring this type of claim on behalf of their members. Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555, 559-61 (1992). However, unions do not have standing to bring these claims on behalf of their members because unions cannot assert the type of concrete and particularized injury that comports with constitutional standing requirements. Chicago Journeymen Plumbers' Local Union 130, U.A. v. Personnel Bd., 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7416 (N.D.I.L. 1996)(the union lacked individual and associational standing to bring a Due Process and Equal Protection claim on its members' behalf)(citing Warth v. Seldin, 422 U.S. 490, 515-516 (1975)).

Moreover, the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of procedural due process applies only when a constitutionally protected property or liberty interest is at stake. Town of Castle Rock v. Gonzales, 545 U.S. 748, 756 (2005). To demonstrate such an interest, plaintiffs must show more than a mere abstract need or desire, but rather a legitimate entitlement to said interest. Board of Regents of State Colleges v. Roth, 408 U.S. 564, 577 (1972). Since the repeal of § 50-a, plaintiffs' members' disciplinary records are no longer categorically shielded from disclosure.

To demonstrate that they will be deprived of a liberty interest without due process, plaintiffs allege reputational harm. See ¶ 6 of Plaintiff's Verified Complaint, Dkt. Nos. 1, 5. To prevail, they must establish the three elements of a "stigma-plus" claim. Segal v. City of New York, 459 F.3d 207, 212 (2006). However, plaintiffs cannot show, nor have they plead (1) that defendants made stigmatizing and defamatory statements about their members, which call into question their good names, reputations, honor or integrity; (2) that the stigmatizing statements were made public. or (3) that the stigmatizing records were published concurrently with, or in close proximity to, the loss of employment or other tangible employment action. Segal, 459 F.3d at 212-13 (2006). Notably, the complaint only alleges that the disputed records *may* be false or misleading. See Verified Complaint. ¶¶ 60, 69. Yet, accurate descriptions of personnel actions or decisions that are made public are not actionable "even when a reader might infer something unfavorable about the employee." Wiese v. Kelley, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 82307, at *13-15 (S.D.N.Y. 2009). Therefore, Plaintiffs cannot prove that the subject information is false, let alone defamatory, nor can they point to the loss of employment.

Moreover, the remote possibility that publishing this information could interfere with plaintiffs' members future job prospects is insufficient to support a "stigma-plus" claim. Valmonte, 18 F.3d at 1001; Sessom v. New York State Div. of Parole, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 177988 at *4-5 (S.D.N.Y. 2017)("A negative effect of a bad reputation on one's career prospects is not enough to state a claim.")(quoting Vega v. Lantz, 596 F.3d 77, 81 (2d Cir. 2010)).

For their Fourteenth Amendment equal protection claim, plaintiffs allege that they are treated differently than similarly situated workers when applying the privacy and safety exemptions provided in § 87 of FOIL. See Verified Complaint ¶ 11 Dkt. Nos. 1, 5. First, plaintiffs are not similarly situated to the professionals or City and State workers. Indeed, accountants, teachers, and physicians are not similarly situated to uniformed members of service

cc: Anthony Coles (by ECF)
DLA Piper
Attorney for Plaintiffs